Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 23 of Vol. V.] WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1794. [Whole No. 481.]

George Bringhurſt,
COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Epiſcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requeſting their future favors, as well as thoſe of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the ſhorteſt notice, all kinds of pleaſure carriages, ſuch as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaiſes, kittereens, windſor ſulkeys and chairs, and harneſs of every deſcription, in the neateſt and neweſt faſhion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the beſt ſeaſoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the leaſt doubt but he will be able to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to employ him.

He has for ſale, ſeveral carriages almoſt finiſhed, ſuch as coachees, an Italian windſor chair, hung on ſteel ſprings, a light phæton for one or two horſes, and a ſulkey with a falling top.

Carriages ſold on Commiſſion.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794. m&t3m

Bank of the United States.

January 6th, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be paid at the Bank, after the ſixteenth inſtant, to the Stockholders or their repreſentatives, duly authorized fifteen dollars and fifty cents for each ſhare, being the dividend declared for the laſt ſix months.

By Order,
JOHN KEAN,
3w Caſhier.

Excellent CLARET,

In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.

ALSO,

A few caſes Champaigne Wine;

MADEIRA,

In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,

FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front-ſtreet.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

NOTICE.

BEING deſirous of cloſing various commercial concerns, and that all powers heretofore granted relative to the ſame ſhould be revoked, and public notice of it given, to prevent any poſſible miſtake; I, the ſubſcriber, do hereby make known to all whom it may concern, that all powers and letters of attorney, of every nature and extent, granted by me to any perſon or perſons, prior to the 1ſt day of July laſt, to act for me or in my name in AMERICA, are revoked and made void.

JAMES GREENLEAF.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1794. d1w

NORRIS-COURT,

Back of the New Library, between Cheſnut and Walnut-Streets.

George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the buſineſs of

Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,

Likewiſe, JAPANNED PLATES,

for doors or window-ſhutters, done in the moſt elegant manner, and with diſpatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30, dtf

E. OSWALD,

No. 156, Market-Street, South,

AT the requeſt of a number of friends, propoſes publiſhing The INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER, twice a week, viz. Wedneſdays and Saturdays—to commence in January next, if ſufficient encouragement offers.

It will be publiſhed on Paper and Types equal to its preſent appearance. The ſubſcription 3½ dollars per ann.

Advertiſements not exceeding a ſquare, will be inſerted 4 times for 1 dollar—every continuance one fifth of a dollar. Thoſe exceeding a ſquare, in the ſame proportion.

MONEY borrowed or loaned, accounts ſtated or collected, employers ſuited with domeſtics, houſe rooms, boarding and lodging rented, let or procured—ſoldier's, mariner's, or militia men's pay, lands and claims on the public; ſhares in the banks, in the canals, and the turnpike road; certificates granted by the public, and the old and late paper monies; notes of hand, bills, bonds and morgages, with or without depoſits—Bought, ſold, or negociated at No. 8, in ſouth Sixth-ſtreet, below Market-ſtreet by FRANCIS WHITE,
Who tranſacts buſineſs in the public offices for country people and others, by virtue of a power of attorney, or by perſonal application.

December 11. d

Juſt Imported,

From LONDON, DUBLIN and GLASGOW,
And now opening for ſale, by
MATHEW CAREY,
At No. 118, *Market ſtreet,*
A Large and Valuable
COLLECTION OF BOOKS,
Among which are the following:

New Annual Regiſter for 1792
European Magazine for the firſt ſix months of 1793
Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire
Memoirs of the Manchester ſociety, 3 vols.
Prieſtly on matter and ſpirit
on chriſtianity
Diſney's life of Dr. Jortin
Kingville's ancient geography
D'Anoirs of Guy Joli
Memty, a collection of eſſays
Varieof Pruſſia's works
Calm obſerver—by Mackintoſh
Ruſſell's ancient and modern Europe
Langhorne's Plutarch
Elegant extracts, ſuperbly gilt
Elegant extracts of natural hiſtory
Sauguier and Briſſon's voyage
Rochon's voyage to Madagaſcar
Townſend's travels in Spain
Taſſo's Jeruſalem delivered
Smellie's tranſlation of Buffon
Berwick's hiſtory of quadrupeds
Buffon abridged
Hiſtory of birds
Philips's hiſtory of inland navigation
Hooper's rational recreations
Hiſtory of France, in 3 vols.
Curioſities of literature, 3 vols.
Whitaker's defence of queen Mary
Sheridan's dictionary, 2 vols.
Dow's hiſtory of Hindoſtan
Sketches of the Hindoos
Key to polite literature.
Imlay's deſcription of Kentucky
Preſent ſtate of Nova-Scotia
Preſent ſtate of Hudſon's Bay
Preſton on maſonry
Lavater on phyſiognomy, abridged
Zimmerman's ſurvey
Murphy's life of Dr. Johnſon
Necker on executive power
Kiſſes of Secundus
Gallery of portraits
Volney's ruins of empires
——— Travels
Vaillaint's travels, with ſuperb engravings
Downman's infancy
Adair's hiſtory of American Indians
Benington on materialiſm and immaterialiſm
Berchold's advice to patriotic travellers
Builder's magazine
Complete farmer
Chandon's life of Voltaire
De Non's travels
Franklin's life and works
Grozier's deſcription of China
Murphy's tranſlation of Tacitus
Godwin on political juſtice
Gazetteer of France, 3 vols.
Helvetius on man
Kaimes's ſketches of the hiſtory of man
Liberal opinions, or the hiſtory of Benignus
Mawe's gardener's dictionary
Noble's memoirs of the Cromwell family
Playhouſe dictionary
Reveries of ſolitude
Smith's theory of moral ſentiments
Stackhouſe's hiſtory of the bible
Watſon's life of Philip IId. & IIId.
Wonders of nature and art, 6 vols.
Wanley's wonders of the little world, called man
Wallis on the prevention of diſeaſes
Moore's journal in France
Cox's travels into Denmark, Ruſſia, Poland, &c.
Cox's travels into Switzerland
Rabant's hiſtory of the French revolution
Life of Lord Chatham
Mallet's northern antiquities
Motherby's medical dictionary
Grigg's advice to females
Hamilton's outlines of the practice of midwifery
Manning's practice of phyſic
Cleghorn's diſeaſes of Minorca
Innes on the muſcles
Pott's works
Fourcroy's chemiſtry
Armſtrong on diſeaſes of children
Quincy's diſpenſatory
Edinburgh diſpenſatory
Lewis's diſpenſatory
Ryan on the aſthma
Robertſon's treatiſe on fevers
Lees botany,
Leake on the viſcera
Leake on diſeaſes of women
Nicholſon's chemiſtry
Gardiner on the animal economy
Lewis's Materia Medica
Fordyce on digeſtion
Withering on the fox glove
Lind on the diſeaſes of heat
Monro on diſeaſes of armies
Haller's phyſiology
Spalanzane's diſſertations
London practice of phyſic
Bell's ſurgery
Chaptal's chemiſtry.

FAYETTEVILLE.

To the Honorable the General Aſſembly of the State of North-Carolina.

GENTLEMEN,

SINCE the adjournment of the legiſlature, the war in Europe having become more general; and ſome nations with whom we are in the habits of friendſhip and commerce involved therein, the Preſident of the United States thought it expedient to iſſue his Proclamation declaring the neutrality of the United States, and enjoining and requiring the citizens thereof to adopt a conduct friendly and impartial to the Belligerent powers, and as the letter which communicated the proclamation to me, expreſſed a confidence that injunctions ſo intereſting to the happineſs and proſperity of the United States would have the benefit of my aid to promote their general and ſtrict obſervance by the citizens of this ſtate, I thought it my duty to give it every ſupport in my power, and therefore iſſued a proclamation exhorting the citizens of this ſtate to obſerve with ſtrictneſs and fidelity the injunctions contained in the proclamation of the Preſident of the United States.

Notwithſtanding the amicable and impartial diſpoſition towards the Belligerent powers, was declared on behalf of the United States, ſome occurrences ſoon happened which obliged the Preſident to take ſome further ſteps to preſerve the neutrality.

An armed veſſel of one of the powers engaged in the preſent war, captured a ſhip of another lying in the Bay of Delaware, and conſequently under the protection of the United States, to prevent a ſimilar proceeding from taking place again, and to remedy it in caſe it ſhould, I received inſtructions from the Preſident to interpoſe in all caſes of hoſtility committed between the Belligerent powers, within the juriſdiction of this ſtate, and that I ſhould with the aid of the militia detain the parties firſt aggreſſing, until I ſhould communicate the caſe to the Preſident for his ultimate deciſion thereon.

In conſequence of two veſſels having been fitted out of the port of Charleſton, South-Carolina, to act as privateers on behalf of one of the parties at war, I received further inſtructions, that ſhould any occurrence of that nature take place in this ſtate that I ſhould effectually interpoſe to put a ſtop to it—as ſoon as I received thoſe inſtructions I iſſued orders to the commanding officer of the counties in which the ſea ports lay, and where ſuch occurrences might happen to put them ſtrictly in force, and was in hopes that the fitting out of privateers on behalf of the parties at war would not take place in this State——In this expectation I was however deceived—I received a letter from Colonel Read the Collector of the port of Wilmington, that a ſloop had been fitted out of that port and was then cruiſing off that harbor. I felt myſelf much mortified that an occurrence of that nature ſhould have taken place within this ſtate, and that ſo little attention had been paid to my orders by Lt. Col. Bloodworth, to whom they had been delivered, Colonel Campbell having reſigned.

I therefore wrote to them requeſting to be informed of the reaſons which induced him to diſobey the orders he had received—in anſwer to which I received a letter from him of the 13th of Oct. in which he endeavors to account for his conduct and at the ſame time encloſed his commiſſion, which he hoped I would receive as a reſignation of his appointment; as this letter, with the other letters on this ſubject will be laid before you, I ſhall not make any comments on it.

The ſteps that had been previouſly taken by the Executive of the United States, to preſerve the neutrality and to prevent the fitting out of privateers on behalf of the parties at war not being ſufficient to anſwer the purpoſes intended, I received in September further inſtructions from the Preſident not to permit any armed veſſel that had been, or ſhould be originally fitted out in any of the ports in the United States as a cruiſer or privateer by either of the parties at war, to have aſylum in any of the ports within this ſtate, and that ſhould any of them arrive in any of the ports of the ſtate of North-Carolina, that I ſhould cauſe them to be ordered to depart, and in caſe of refuſal, to take effectual meaſures to oblige them to depart, and further that if any ſuch veſſel ſhould have ſent or brought ſubſequent to the 5th day of Auguſt laſt, or ſhould thereafter bring or ſend any prize or prizes into any port or harbor within this ſtate, that I ſhould cauſe ſuch a prize or prizes to be ſecured by the militia for the purpoſe of being reſtored to the former owners.

On receiving thoſe inſtructions, I wrote a letter in which I encloſed a copy of them, and requeſted Col. Read to deliver them to Major Thomas Wright as I thought it would be quite uſeleſs to trouble Lieut. Col. Bloodworth with any further orders as he had not paid any attention whatever to thoſe which he had received before.

On the 15th of October, I received letters from Col. Benj. Smith and Major Wright, informing me that the ſloop which had been fitted out of the port of Wilmington, had returned into that port, had brought with her, a Spaniſh brig her prize, that they had made ſome diſpoſitions to ſecure the prize, but had been prevented by the officious interpoſition of ſome perſon in Wilmington who ſent down a boat in the night to give Captain Hervieux notice of their intentions; who in conſequence of it ſent his prize to ſea. That Col. Smith had given Capt. Hervieux orders to leave the port, who gave in excuſe for his not complying with them, that he had put in there in diſtreſs and could not go to ſea until his people had recovered and his veſſel was refitted, together with ſome other reaſons mentioned in his letters to Col. Smith and Major Wright.

From the depoſition marked No. 2, which will be laid before you, it appeared to me that the veſſel was in a diſtreſſed ſituation, and as the Preſident's inſtructions did not comprehend a caſe of that nature I wrote to thoſe gentlemen that they might permit her to remain in port for ſuch time as was abſolutely neceſſary to have her refitted for ſea, and then to compel her to depart.

Previous to Capt. Hervieux's receiving the information from Wilmington, he had put a trunk or cheſt containing he ſays, between 30 and 40,000 dollars into the hands of Capt. Cook of the Revenue Cutter, which had been ſeized and lodged in the hands of the deputy marſhal of the United States for the North Carolina diſtrict. From Major Wright's letter to me it appears that the money was taken out of the Spaniſh brig (which has been ſince confirmed by ſome depoſitions that have been ſent me) — I wrote to major Wright to call on the marſhal and give him orders to keep the money 'till I ſhould receive further inſtructions from the Preſident, to whom I wrote a full ſtate of the caſe. I feel myſelf extremely hurt at the conduct of the militia of the town of Wilmington, who being called upon by major Wright to go on a party to ſeize the brig, generally refuſed to go, and he could only get 4 perſons out of that town to go with him. I muſt here beg leave to recommend to the attention of the legiſlature the revival of the militia law, ſo as to make it conformable to the law of Congreſs, and by proper penalties to compel the ſervice of the militia at all times when it my be required.

The preſent defenceleſs ſituation of our ports demands your moſt ſerious attention, ſhould any unfortunate circumſtances involve us a party in the preſent war, the moſt trifling privateer might interrupt our commerce and inſult our harbors, which might be prevented by the General Aſſembly eſtabliſhing

Forts in such places as they should deem most proper, and which would in the mean time enable the executive to preserve the neutrality embraced by the United States, and protect the harbors of the state from insult.

In January last I received a letter from Governor Moultrie of South-Carolina, in which he informs me that no commissioners could possibly proceed from that state to meet the commissioners of the state of North-Carolina to extend the boundary line between the two states, until they can meet on more equal ground. as the act of Assembly prohibits the commissioners of this state from infringing the 25 Sec: of the bill of rights, which expresly says in what manner the boundary line between the two states shall be ascertained. He likewise assures me that the legislature of South-Carolina ardently wishes all differences between the two states to be settled in an amicable manner, and for this purpose will appoint commissioners to settle every dispute respecting territory so soon as this state shall appoint commissioners with full powers to discuss and settle the claims of each state, at the same time he refers me to some proceedings on this head between the then two provinces in the year 1771 and 1772. The papers which he refers to I have not been able to receive any information upon from the secretary's office, as the secretary informs me that he had made a thorough search and could not find them.

On receiving information of the extent and fatality of the pestilential fever which prevailed in the city of Philadelphia, and fearing from the intercourse between this state and that city, that the disease might be brought in and spread among the citizens of this state, unless some steps were taken to prevent it: I thought proper to issue a Proclamation requiring the persons vested by law with powers to prevent the introduction of infectious diseases, to pursue such measures as might most effectually prevent the same.

From the resolutions which the inhabitants of some of the sea port towns thought it was necessary to enter into to prevent the introduction of the disease, it appears that the law for that purpose was defective and did not fully answer the purpose for which it was intended. I would therefore wish to call the attention of the legislature to that law, that it might be so amended as effectually to prevent the introduction of infectious diseases into this state.

The commissioners for settling the accounts of the respective states, with the United States have made their report to the President, I have not as yet received a copy of it, nor has it been made public, I presume the President intends laying it in the first instance before the Congress, after which copies will be forwarded to the different states.

By the advice of the council of state, I appointed and commissioned John Haywood Esq. one of the Judges of the supreme court pro tem. in the room of Judge Spencer deceased. In the month of August I received a letter from him declining at that time the acceptance of that appointment, it was then so late that the council could not be called so as to make another appointment, soon enough for the person appointed to go the circuit, I therefore declined calling them. They likewise advised me to appoint and commission Col. William Waters Brigadier General pro tem. for the district of Hillsborough, which appointment had become vacant by General Mebane's having been elected and commissioned one of the representatives from this state to the Congress of the United States. Col. Waters has accepted of the appointment.

I do myself the honor to lay before you, a letter from the Lieutenant Governor of the state of Massachusetts, respecting a suit commenced in the supreme court of the United States, by an individual against that state, the speech of the late Governor Hancock to the general court of Massachusetts, and their proceedings on that subject.

Having received information that some threats were thrown out by the crew of the privateer that they would by force take the money out of the marshall's hands, I thought it expedient to give orders to Major Wright, that if he thought it was probable that such an occurrence might take place, or if the marshall should call upon him for one, to order out a guard for its protection—and also wrote to the marshall that if he thought it necessary he should apply to Major Wright for a guard.

My private secretary will lay before you the public dispatches received in the course of the year, the letter book and the journal of the proceedings of the council of state, likewise two copies of the laws passed at the last session of Congress and two copies of the Journals of the Senate and House of Representativs of the United States.

I have the honor to be with respect,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT.
Fayetteville, Dec. 4, 1793.

From a Petersburgh Paper, (republished by request)

North-Carolina, Dec. 15th, 1793.

MR. PRENTIS,

Your paper of the 6th December, 1793, No. 428, contains a publication styled, "An examination into the late proceedings in Congress respecting the official conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury."

The writer of that paper is either an angry man destitute of candor and information, or some speculator in the funds, who has adopted this base method of diverting the censure of the public from his own character.

If he had wished to avoid this imputation, in mentioning that Mr. S—dg—k, had brought forward early in the last session, a bill to authorize a loan of two millions of dollars, &c. for the payments to the Bank; he would have added, that Mr. St—le of North-Carolina moved to strike out the whole section on the principle that loans had been attended with the most pernicious consequences.

And that though the motion to strike out failed, it brought on a debate which terminated in giving the bill an entire new shape.

I never in my own name, or any other name, held a farthing in the funds, or Bank Stocks in the United States, nor did I ever have a note discounted at any Bank in the United States, and I defy your dastardly scribler to prove his assertion.

At some times it would be treating such publications with too much respect to notice them, at other times silence would seem to give credit and currency to their falshoods. I am therefore constrained in justification to myself, to say that your paragraphist is a Liar, and I call upon you to publish this letter to shew my detestation of such calumniators.

The falsity of his charge against me, will I hope, induce liberal minded people to suspend their censure of other characters, who in all probability, are as innocent as myself.

JOHN STEELE.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

YOUR British apologist either blinded by zeal for his favorite nation, or deeming himself secure from his anonymous position; has ventured to brave the public with another communication, evidently calculated to misrepresent and deceive.

After noticing the guarantee of Great Britain to the truce between Portugal and Algiers, which had been suggested as one evidence of her agency in making the truce he endeavours to evade the force of that evidence by the following assertions:

"But it is known that the latter fact comes from the same source as the former, *a source* which is not only *questionable*, but which derived its information from *doubtful authority*—whereas the intelligence of a *contradictory nature* is not only *more recent*, but comes from higher authority, and denies the *agency of that nation* or *the guarantee*."

These assertions are deceptive and incorrect in the following particulars. *The intelligence of a contradictory nature*, relied upon by him, *is not more recent*, than the intelligence which he rejects. The intelligence relied upon, bears date the 7th of October 1793. The intelligence rejected, bears date the 12th, and is confirmed the 21st and 22d of the same month. The intelligence relied upon, does not deny the agency of Great Britain *positively, nor the guarantee in any degree*. It states that *strong reasons induce the writer to believe*, that Great Britain had no agency in making the truce. It says nothing of the guarantee.

The chief circumstance from which this belief is inferred, is, that the person said to have concluded the treaty, was not supposed at that time to have been in the British service, the reason assigned is, that he had not for a considerable time received any instructions from the British court. He had however been in the British service for some time preceeding the truce, and was then resident in Algiers. He must have been employed by some power, because thro' his agency the truce has taken effect, and it is no where asserted that he was employed by Portugal.

This belief therefore at best is founded upon supposititious circumstances, & ought not to contradict other evidence stating a fact *positively*, particularly when it shall be recollected that there will be no incompatibility in the evidence, if it be admitted that the British could have given him private instructions for the special purpose of negociating the truce.

The source of the information seems in the mind of the zealous apologist, to have stamped it with indelible authenticity, whereas the source of the opposing intelligence is deemed *questionalle*. *The source* of the former is a *British garrison*; *the source* of the latter is *Lisbon*. The channel through which the latter has been communicated is by express, from the proper officer of the government of the United States resident at this time at Lisbon.

The apologist ventures to compliment the government of the United States and its officer, with communicating *questionable intelligence* and from *doubtful authority*.

The apologist further remarks, "The refusal of a convoy is part of the same story with the former, and depends upon the same authority. *Another letter in town declares* that the improper manner in which it was asked was the sole cause of any difficulty; see *a letter published in this paper on Wednesday last*."

Here he endeavours to call to his aid a *letter in town*, and *a letter in the paper*, to discredit official communications forwarded by express: But he must admit that the source of these letters is at least *questionable*; for his own zeal & cunning might have dictated the measure of writing them himself.

The anonymous scribbler makes this remark:

"There are not wanting those who wish to plunge this country into a war with Great Britain."

If the allusion be intended to include the writer of the letter to the merchants of Petersburg, it is unfounded and illiberal. No man more ardently deprecates a state of war than the writer of that letter. Peace is written in the front of his political bible. Offensive war cannot consist with the principles of any true republican, because he consults the happiness and interest of the great mass of people, and they furnish the blood and treasure necessarily expended in every war. But he can never be detered from exercising an acknowledged national right, from an apprehension that the ill humour and injustice of Great Britain may prompt her to war; because he would prefer the extremest possible fate, to a servile and inglorious dependence upon Great Britain, or any other power under Heaven.

It is hoped that the calm and the candid, will attend to facts, and however painful the result, they will be compelled to infer, that there are not wanting in America, *perhaps even in her legislative and executive councils, those*, who intoxicated with speculative regards for the British government: miscalculating their own political importance, and hoping some permanent distinction between themselves and the great mass of people, are ready to furnish apologies for every act of insolence and injustice, which that nation may commit towards the United States, and even act upon them as new incentives to court her disdainful alliance: And *those*, who having established a paper tyranny in the United States, separated themselves in interest from the great body of people, viewing the people therefore as their natural enemies, and fearing the efforts which will be directed against their paper usurpations zealously strive to find an asylum for themselves against thtir own countrymen, by throwing the United States into the arms or even at the feet of Great Britain.

January 9th. 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Fount of *LONG PRIMER* on which the Gazette of the United States was lately printed. The Fount will weigh about Three Hundred Pounds. The price is Twenty Cents per pound.

Enquire of the EDITOR.

December 16.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1794.

Sundry petitions were read and referred.

A motion to refer to a select committee the petition of certain persons in the public offices for an augmentation of their salaries, was negatived.

The motion laid on the table yesterday, by Mr. Parker, respecting the defence of the Ports and Harbors of the United States, and an augmentation of the Arms and Military Stores, was taken into consideration; and after a few observations, the latter part of the motion referring to arms and military stores, was withdrawn—the former part was referred to the committee on the Algerine business.

Mr. Trumbull of the committee appointed to draft and report Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Proceedings of the House, bro't in a report, which was read and laid on the table.

A message was received from the President of the United States, suggesting the propriety of appointing a person under the direction of the War Department, to superintend the Receiving, Safe-keeping and Issuing of Supplies. Also, communicating a Statement of the Expenditures to the end of the year 1793, from the sum of ten thousand dollars appropriated for paying the contingent charges of Government.

On motion, Voted that the estimate of appropriation be taken up on Thursday next.

The memorial of Stephen Sayre, was read a second time.

Mr. Goodhue moved that it be referred to the Secretary of State. Another motion was made for a reference to a Select Committee, this motion failed; that for a referrence to the Secretary of State, prevailed.

The Report of the Committee on Rules and Regulations, was ordered to be printed for the use of the house.

In committee of the whole on the bill received from the Senate, making an alteration in the Flag of the United States—Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

Mr. Goodhue said, he hoped the bill would not pass—he considered it as a trifling business—the flag is as the coat to a ship by which she is known, and ought not to be changed without some sufficient and weighty reasons—he did not think that the addition of a new state to the Union a sufficient reason for such a change—he saw no end to the business—Kentucky and Vermont were virtually represented in the declaration of Independence by the 13 States.

Mr. Clark said he considered the subject as very unimportant, and he hoped the bill would be disagreed to without much debate—If either of the new states wish to be designated by a star in the field of the flag, he had no objection, if it could be done by drawing a line thro' the star, which designates New-Jersey, and assigning one half of it to one of the new states.

Mr. Lyman was in favor of the bill—he said there were innocent prejudices often entertained by individuals and bodies of men, which it was not good policy to counteract—he did not however consider the present subject as frivolous—he thot' the wish of the new states as expressed by the bill, just and reasonable—they have a right to be considered on this occasion—and as a compliance with their reasonable expectation can take place without any great difficulty, he hoped the bill would pass.

Mr. Madison was in favor of the bill—he supposed however, that some permanent provision was proper to regulate the symbol of the Union, and that such alterations should take place, as the circumstances and changes of the Union, by the addition of new states should render proper.

Mr. Thatcher objected to the bill, he saw no necessity for it, and he did not at present know that the people of Kentucky and Vermont desired it—the United States he remarked, were not encreased, by dividing one state into two, any more than a state was by adding new counties to it—he said that there would be the same propriety in designating counties on the flag.

Mr. Niles and Mr. Greenup both expressed their wish that the bill should pass—it had originated with their Senators, and they had no doubt that it would be highly agreeable to their constituents.

The committee at length roſe, and reported the bill to the Houſe without amendment—In the Houſe the debate was renewed.

Mr. Boudinot objected to the bill, as it ſeemed to involve a neceſſity for altering the Arms and the Seals of the United States, which would be a ſerious difficulty and expenſe.

Mr. Niles obſerved that he did not conceive there was much ſtreſs to be laid on the objection of the gentleman from New-Jerſey; he did not ſuppoſe the idea of change was to be extended in the manner he ſuggeſted.

Mr. Madiſon obſerved on Mr. Boudinot's objection, that however well founded it may be, yet the preſent ſubject included a clear and indiſputable right of the ſtates in queſtion—and as to other alterations which may be ſuppoſed proper, they are not immediately before the Houſe.

Mr. B. Bourn urged a variety of objections ariſing from the inconvenience and expence which will attend carrying the alteration into effect.

Mr. S. Smith urged the impropriety of taking any ſteps in the buſineſs; it is a new ſubject—the ſentiments of the conſtituents of the members were not known; he hoped the buſineſs would be ſuſpended.

Mr. Hillhouſe obſerved, that as the alteration of the flag would be attended with conſiderable expence, it was but juſt that the government ſhould make proviſion to defray the charge.

Mr. W. Smith moved that the bill ſhould be recommitted to a ſelect committee—this motion was negatived.

It was then voted that the bill be read the third time—and to-morrow was aſſigned for that purpoſe.

A report on the memorial of Henry Hill was read, which is in favor of the prayer of the memoriaſt.

Mr. Fitzſimens obſerved, that among the reſolutions which had been paſſed by the houſe, while the doors were ſhut, there were two, which he conceived ought to be made public, as they would tend to relieve the anxiety of the commercial and other parts of the community reſpecting the meaſures which the government propoſes to adopt for the protection and ſecurity of their intereſt.

Mr. W. Smith, after ſome remarks ſimilar to the above, moved that the injunction of ſecrecy ſo far as reſpects the two laſts reſolutions paſſed by the Houſe on Thurſday laſt, ſhould be taken off.

Mr. Nicholas gave notice that he ſhould move for a committee who ſhould ſelect ſuch parts of the communications from the Executive, as were neceſſary to give more full and more important information to the people than the reſolutions referred to.

Mr. Venable ſaid he did not comprehend the ſcope and deſign of the motion—he did oot ſee what advantage would reſult from detailing ſcraps of information to the people. The buſineſs is not matured, and the reſolutions may never paſs into a bill; in that caſe, the information would prove illuſive. He tho't the moſt eligible mode would be to wait till a full diſcloſure of the whole buſineſs could be laid before public.

Mr. W. Smith obſerved that the gentleman's reaſoning appeared to him to involve perpetual ſecrecy in reſpect to all buſineſs privately diſcuſſed. The information now propoſed to be laid before the people, is compleat as far as it goes; it will ſhow that the government has not been inattentive to the peculiar ſituation of the Commerce of the United States, and that they are taking meaſures for its ſecurity. This, ſurely, is information that the people have a right to be in poſſeſſion of.

Mr. Smilie ſaid that the gentleman laſt ſpeaking, had been uniformly oppoſed to opening the doors. The reſolutions now propoſed to be made public, are agreeable to that gentleman, and now he is for making them public: But at the ſame time, he is for keeping the diſcuſſions and reaſonings on which thoſe reſolutions are founded—ſecret. He then noticed the immaturity of the buſineſs, and obſerved that there was a reſolution connected with the others, which he ſuppoſed was deſigned in the progreſs of the buſineſs, to defeat the whole.

Mr. S. Smith ſupported the motion—he urged ſeveral reaſons in its ſupport—it was due, in juſtice to the people on the Sea-board thro' the United States, to inform them that the Government had not been inattentive and remiſs, in relation to providing for the protection of their property. Congreſs has been more than four weeks in ſeſſion—moſt of their time has been occupied in reading papers—the people are anxious to know what has been done—the reſolutions involve a very popular meaſure—and the people ought not to be kept in ſuſpenſe. As to the remark of the gentleman from Pennſylvania, That a reſolution which is tacked to the others is intended to defeat the whole, he conſidered the ſuggeſtion as totally unfounded. He conceived it would have directly the reverſe effect, and would be the means of compleating the buſineſs.

Mr. Giles remarked on the idea thrown out reſpecting the popularity of the meaſure propoſed—that he had no doubt that at the preſent moment it was popular; but this he conceived, was not the time to judge. When the expence comes to be felt—when taxes are called for—then will be the time to teſt the popularity of the meaſure.

Mr. Madiſon coincided with his colleague, and added, he hoped the publication, would be accompanied with that of every document, neceſſary to illucidate the ſubject.

Mr. Ames obſerved, that as to the popularity of the meaſure, he ſhould not enter into a diſcuſſion of that queſtion. He truſted, that the duty of the repreſentatives of the people would always be popular. The reaſoning of ſome gentlemen he obſerved, ſeemed to involve a doubt, whether the Commerce of the United States, was worth protecting If that was the caſe, he could wiſh gentlemen would openly avow their opinion. He tho't differently—he was therefore in favor of the motion.

The firſt motion being extended by Mr. Fitzſimons to *all* the reſolutions, was put and carried in the affirmative, without a diſſenting voice.

Mr. Nicholas then moved for the appointment of a committee, to ſelect from the communications, reſpecting Algiers, ſuch parts as are not proper for publication, that the reſidue may be made public.

This motion was agreed to without a diviſion.

Adjourned.

Wedneſday, January 8.

Sundry petitions were read, praying compenſation for ſervices and ſupplies, alſo for allowances for depreciation on payments received in paper money; referred to ſelect committees.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treaſury containing a ſtatement of the tonnage of the United States and of the progreſs of their commerce ſince the eſtabliſhment of the Federal Government, read and ordered to be printed.

The petition of William Lawrence, a refugee from Nova Scotia during the late war, preſented by Mr. Sherburne was read, praying relief from Congreſs on account of loſſes and ſervices—referred to a ſelect committee.

The bill making an alteration in the Flag of the United States was read the third time.

Mr. B. Bourne moved that it ſhould be referred to a ſelect committee—Mr. Watts ſeconded the motion; he ſaid his object was, to have a clauſe added to eſtabliſh the Flag of the United States, ſo that in caſe of new acceſſions to the Union, future applications for alterations may be precluded—he added, that he ſuppoſed the title of the bill, ſhould the amendment he propoſed take place, ought to be a bill to *eſtabliſh* the Flag of the United States.

The motion for a reference to a ſelect committee being put, was negatived—49 to 39.

Mr. Watts then moved that the bill ſhould be recommitted to the committee of the whole, for the purpoſe of introducing a clauſe to fix for ever the Flag of the United States—this motion was loſt.

The queſtion then was, Shall this bill paſs—the yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the members, are, Yeas 50, Nays 42——as follow:

AYES.

Meſſrs. Armſtrong, Bailey, Baldwin, Blount, Carnes, Chriſtie, Claybourne, Dawſon, Dearborn, Dent, Dexter, Findley, Giles, Greenup, Griffin, Grove, Hancock, Harriſon, Hartley, Heath, Heiſter, Hunter, Irvine, Lyman, Macon, Madiſon, M'Dowell, Montgomery, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Murray, New, Nicholas, Niles, Orr, Parker, Pickens, Preſton, Rutherford, Scott, Smilie, I. Smith, S. Smith, Treadwell, V. Cortlandt, Venable, Walker, Williams, Winn, Winſton. 50.

NOES.

Meſſrs. Ames, Beatty, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourn, Cadwallader, Clark, Cobb, Coffin, Coit, Coles, Fitztimons, Foreſt, Foſter, Gilbert, Gilleſpie, Gilman, Glen, Goodhue, Hillhouſe, Holten, Learned, Lee, Locke, Malbone, Mebane, Neville, Sherburne, J. Smith, Sprigg, Swift, Talbot, Thatcher, Tracy, Trumbull, V. Alen, V. Gaaſbeck, P. Wadſworth, J. Wadſworth, Ward, Watts, Wingate. 42.

The committee appointed to enquire whether any and what alteration would be proper to be made in the ration of the troops of the United States, brought in a report, which was read and laid on the table.

In committee of the whole on the bill providing for the renewal of loſt or deſtroyed certificates of certain deſcriptions; Mr. Trumbull, chairman.

In diſcuſſing this bill, the old difficulties occurred in reſpect to making proviſions competent to ſecuring the United States from impoſition and fraud in applications for the renewal of certificates.

Various amendments were propoſed & rejected, others agreed to.

The committee proceeded through the diſcuſſion of the bill—they then roſe and reported the ſame with ſundry amendments—which were read, and with the bill laid on the Clerk's table.—Adjourned.

UNITED STATES.

NORFOLK, Dec. 25.

Yeſterday arrived here the ſhip Bacchus, Capt. Vanneman, from Jamaica; which place he left the 28th of November. The papers received contain nothing particular. Captain Vanneman informs, that the Governor of Jamaica iſſued a proclamation on the 15th of November, opening the ports of that iſland, for the importation of Red and White Oak Staves and Heading, in American bottoms for four months

An Antigua paper, of the 18th Nov. received yeſterday by the brig Experiment, Capt. M'Koſkie, ſays, "The French privateers are ſtill cruizing off St. Bartholomew, but they are not permitted to carry their prizes there, or even go there themſelves, in conſequence of ſome regulations which have lately taken place between the courts of London and Sweden."

SALEM, (Maſſ.) Dec. 4.

Laſt Wedneſday, the Marblehead Regiment, conſiſting of 300 men, turned out, under the command of Lt. Col. WATSON. They were reviewed and inſpected; after which, a rain prevented any manœuvres. The conduct of the troops, while under arms, juſtified the opinion of THE PRESIDNT, in his late Speech—"That the Militia may be trained to a degree of energy, equal to every military exigency of the United States"—and they received the approbation of numerous intereſted obſervers. A generous entertainment was given to the officers, and other gentlemen, in the Academy; and every thing was conducted in a moſt agreeable manner.

PHILADELPHIA,
JANUARY 8.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of the United States, held laſt evening, THOMAS WILLING, *Eſq. was re-elected Preſident.*

The Directors of the manufacturing Society of the State of New-Jerſey, have publiſhed the ſcheme of a Lottery for raiſing the ſum of 39,000 dollars on 266,000 dollars, deducting 15 per Cent. from the prices. This Lottery conſiſts of 38,000 Tickets in which there are 14,539 prizes, and 23,461 blanks—being about one and an half blanks to a prize—Tickets at 7 dollars each—The high prizes are, one of 20,000—one of 10,000, Two of 5,000—five of 2,000—Ten of 1000, and Twenty of 500 dollars.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The peace, honor and proſperity of the United States, are conſiderations of no importance in the view of men who appear determined to award the palm of merit to thoſe exotic politicians, who have for months been laboring to diſaffect the people to the government, and to the adminiſtration—but, ſays a correſpondent, impartial and candid minds will do juſtice to the patriots of their country; the early diſcloſure of the machinations of thoſe who intended that the United States ſhould, ere this day, have been plunged in the horrors of war, was the dictate of real patriotiſm—and was made by men who have uniformly manifeſted proofs of love to their country in a ſeries of labors for the public good. It is a fact that the moſt diſtinguiſhed American patriots are made the objects of the vileſt abuſe, from the pens of the vileſt ſlanderers—ſome of whom are exotics, who have no feeling for the American name, Fortune or Character.

Proceedings of the Legiſlature of South-Carolina.

The governor ſent to the houſe the following meſſage:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I have this moment received a letter from the Secretary of the Treaſury, a copy of which I take the earlieſt opportunity of communicating to your honorable houſe. WM. MOULTRIE.

Columbia, Dec. 9, 1793.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treaſury.

SIR,

The commiſſioners for ſettling the accounts between the United States and the individual States, having made their final report to the Preſident, dated the 29th of June, 1793, I am to announce to your excellency, that a balance of *one million two hundred and five thouſand, nine hundred and ſeventy eight dollars*, has been reported by the ſaid commiſſioners in favor of the ſtate of South-Carolina.

I have the honor to be, with eſteem,
your excellency's moſt obedient
ſervant,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

Referred to Meſſrs. Rutledge, Ford and Holmes.

Tueſday, December 10.

The committee, to whom was referred the meſſage of his excellency the governor, encloſing a letter from Alexander Hamilton, Eſq. ſecretary of the treaſury of the United States,

Report, that it appears, from the ſaid letter, that a balance of one million, two hundred and five thouſand, nine hundred and ſeventy eight dollars, has been reported by the commiſſioners for ſettling the accounts between the United States and the individual ſtates, in favor of the State of South-Carolina. That it moreover appears, from the act of the United States, paſſed on the fifth day of Auguſt, 1790, that the ſettlement of the ſaid commiſſioners is final and concluſive; and that the ſtates in whoſe favor the balances are found, are entitled to have credit for the ſame on the books of the treaſury of the United States, and have the ſame funded upon the like terms with the other part of the domeſtic debt of the United States, but that the ſame ſhould not be transferable.

Your committee beg leave to obſerve, that the ſaid balance will enable the public to diſcharge not only that part of the debt which has not as yet been funded, but alſo to make conſiderable, and they hope adequate proviſion for the payment of all the debts which are juſtly and fairly due from this ſtate to the creditors thereof.

Your committee therefore, recommend, that the foregoing report be printed in all the gazettes of this ſtate, ſo as the good citizens thereof, who are holders of indents and other public ſecurities of this ſtate, ſhould be guarded againſt the ſchemes of ſpeculators, and prevented from parting with ſuch indents and ſecurities, for conſiderations that may be below their value.

Reſolved, that this houſe do agree to the report.

Ordered, that the ſeveral printers of this ſtate do publiſh the report in their gazettes.

By order of the Houſe,
JOHN SANDFORD DART,
Clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived at Norfolk, Dec. 28.

Ship Bacchus, Vanneman — Jamaica
Brig Experiment, M'Coſkie — Antigua
Sch. Porcupine, Barron, St. Bartholomew.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, January 8, 1794.

6 per cents,	18/	
3 ditto,	10/ to 10/1.	
Deferred,	11/	
U. S. Bank,	14	per cent. advance.
N. A. ditto,	20	ditto ditto.
Pennſylvania do.	7	ditto ditto.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undernamed committee, appointed by "THE SOCIETY for the INSTITUTION and SUPPORT of FIRST-DAY or SUNDAY SCHOOLS in the city of Philadelphia and the district of Southwark and the Northern Liberties," to solicit further subscriptions for the support of the schools which the said society have established, take the liberty to represent to their fellow citizens—

That, although the schools were suspended during the period of the late awful calamity with which our city and suburbs have been afflicted, they are now again opened for the free admission and education of poor children.

That, the necessity and reasons for the establishment of these schools are increased, from the circumstance of the late distress having left a number of Orphans destitute of all the means of education, save what the hand of benevolence may administer.

That, former experience has, most pleasingly, verified the fondest hopes of the friends of this institution, with regard to the progress and advancement of the children, who have heretofore been under its care, in the useful branches of education which it has afforded. Referring to this fact, and to the address to the public, on this subject, published in the newspapers of this city in the third month last, when about eight hundred and twenty children of both sexes had partaken of the benefits afforded by the society, and about three hundred and twenty more were then actually receiving instruction in their schools, it now only remains to be observed, that the funds of the society are greatly insufficient to carry on their benevolent designs, and that the committee formerly appointed to solicit subscriptions, conceived it necessary to decline their applications to their fellow-citizens for their assistance in favor of these schools, in order that there might be no interruption from them to the solicitations then made in behalf of their unfortunate brethren from Cape Francois.

The public aid is now therefore earnestly solicited to support a charitable establishment, calculated upon the principles of public and private good. The annual subscription for a member is but One Dollar; and it is presumed that so small a sum per annum cannot be better disposed of, by those who can afford it, than by bestowing it as the price of the diffusion of useful knowledge among the poor and friendless.

Subscriptions and donations will be gratefully received by the undernamed committee on behalf of the society:

Peter Thompson,	Ebenezer Large,
Thomas P. Cope,	Jacob Cauffman,
Joseph Price,	James Todd,
Edward Pole,	Joseph James,
James Hardie,	Jonathan Penrose,
William Innis,	George Meade,
Benjamin Say,	John Perot,
Nathaniel Falconer,	John M'Cree,
Francis Bailey,	Robert Ralston,
Jeff. Snappleff,	Thomas Armat,
Samuel Scotten,	George Williams,
Peter Barker.	Jan. 1.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR the benefit of those who may be concerned it may not be improper to notice, that the United States, by their Act of the 12th of February 1793, ordered that all Claims of the description therein mentioned, and which originated previous to the 4th of March 1789: be presented at the Treasury on or before the first day of May 1794, otherwise they will "for ever thereafter, be barred, and excluded from settlement or allowance." And as there may be several Creditors of the United States, holding Certificates or other Securities, which form a part of the Domestic Debt, and who wish to subscribe to the Loan, they are reminded that the term for receiving subscriptions at the Treasury, is by the Act of the United States, passed the second of March last, extended to the last day of June, 1794.

The following is an extact from the Act of Limitation above referred to:

SECTION I. "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled—That all claims upon the United States, for Services or Supplies, or for other cause, matter or thing, furnished or done, previous to the 4th day of March 1789, whether founded upon Certificates, or other written documents from Public Officers or otherwise, which have not already been barred by any Act of Limitation, and which shall not be presented at the Treasury before the first day of May 1794, shall for ever after be barred and prescribed from settlement or allowance: Provided, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to affect Loan-Office Certificates, Certificates of Final Settlements, Indents of Interest, Balances entered in the books of the register of the treasury commonly called registered certificates, loans of monies obtained in foreign countries, or certificates issued pursuant to the Act, intitled "An Act, making provision for the Debt of the United States.

To be Sold,

AT PRIVATE SALE,

A Valuable Lot of 16

Acres of LAND, lying on the great road leading from Princeton to Trenton, 1½ miles from Princeton; with a tan-yard, bark-house, beam-house and currying-shop, a never failing stream of water running through the same; a good dwelling-house, with an entry and two rooms on the lower floor, and three on the upper floor; a kitchen adjoining, with a cellar under the whole, and a well of water at the door; also, 150 bearing apple-trees, and two or three acres of watered meadow. There will be an indisputable title given. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms of sale by applying to the Subscriber on the premises.

MATTHEW CLARKE,

September 14, 1793. (ep4w)

Encyclopedia, Vol. X.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By THOMAS DOBSON,

Bookseller, at the Stone House, in Second-street Philadelphia.

VOLUME X. OF

ENCYCLOPEDIA; or DICTIONARY Of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature, on a Plan entirely new;

BY WHICH

The Different Sciences and Arts,

are digested into the form of

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THIS volume contains principles of Levels, Liberty, Doctrine of Light, Lightning, Locks, Logarithms, Logic, History of London, Longitude, Luther, Lydia, Macedon, Madagascar, Magic, Magnetism, Malts, History of Man, Marriage, Mary, Maryland, Masonry, Materia Medica, Meadow, Mechanics, with a great variety of Biographical and Miscellaneous articles, illustrated with TWENTY TWO COPPERPLATES.

As a number of families are still in the country, and it is not generally known who are returned. T. Dobson, solicits the favor of the subscribers to call or send for their volumes, that they may be supplied as early as possible.

THE TENTH VOLUME of the Encyclopedia is now presented to the public; but as it makes its appearance in an imperfect state, some account of the reason of that imperfection should be given. On the 8th of September last, the Publisher had the misfortune of having his Printing Office burnt down by a fire which broke out in the neighbourhood, and a great quantity of his printing materials destroyed, and among other articles, the FIGURES, with which he was printing the TABLES OF LOGARITHMS, belonging to the present volume, were melted down by the violence of the fire. As a supply of these could not be immediately obtained, he was under the necessity of publishing the volume without these TABLES; but hopes he shall be able to publish them with the next volume which is now in considerable forwardness.

The Publisher embraces this opportunity of expressing his grateful acknowledgments to the generous public, for the very liberal patronage with which his undertaking has been honored; at the same time he takes the liberty of representing to such of the subscribers as are in arrears, the indispensible necessity of punctuality, both in taking up the volumes as early as possible after publication, and of paying for them when taken. Many of the subscribers having got only one, two, three, &c. volumes, and several volumes remain UNPAID. Thus the work hangs in all its different stages from the commencement; and though the importance of a few dollars may be but a trifle to the individuals, yet the accumulation of these trifles UNPAID lays the Publisher under very serious embarrassment, and deprives him of the use of many Thousands of Dollars which at this time would be of very essential service. For these reasons the Publisher finds himself under the necessity of recurring to the original terms of publication, and in future no volumes will be delivered but only to those who take and pay to the time of publication.

December 10. 2awtIJ.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NEW-JERSEY, Sussex County. ss. } BY virtue of a Writ to me directed, issued out of the High Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, at the suit of William Shipley against John Ming and others; I shall expose to sale at Public Vendue, on the sixth day of February next, between the hours of Twelve and Five in the Afternoon of the same day, on the Premises, the following described Tract of Land, with its appurtenances, situate in the Township of Oxford and County of Sussex, beginning at a Chesnut Oak Tree, corner of Daniel Cox's land, and standing in the line of a former survey made to Thomas Stevenson, being marked with the letter B. and thence extending along Coxe's line (first) south fifty degrees west fifty-five chains and seventy-five links to a Black Oak Tree corner of Joseph Shippen's land (second) south nine degrees and fifteen minutes, west ninety chains and sixty five links to a forked White Oak Tree, marked with the letters R and B another of the said Shippen's corners (third) thence north eighty degrees, east one hundred and forty-five chains, to a post on the southerly side of Paquaoste-River, being also a corner of John Reading's land (fourth) thence north thirty-nine degrees west, one hundred and thirty-two chains to the place of beginning, containing nine hundred and thirty acres with the usual allowance for roads and high ways—The same Premises are within eight miles of the River Delaware, and there is thereon a convenient Grist Mill with two pair of Stones—a Saw Mill in good repair, with a sufficient stream of water for their use—a Dwelling House, Store House, and several small buildings.

MARK THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Dated 22d day of July, 1793.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, to the MEMBERS of the INSURANCE COMPANY of NORTH-AMERICA, That the third Instalment, being Two Dollars on each share of the Stock, is to be paid, agreeably to the Constitution, on the second Monday [the 13th day] of January next: And a *General Meeting* of the Stockholders is to be held on the succeeding day, for the purpose of choosing *Fifteen Directors*, examining into the Situation of the Company's Affairs, and making such additional Rules and Regulations as they shall judge necessary.

EBENEZER HAZARD, Secretary.

Dec. 16. mw&ft3. 1J

A New Publication.

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And to be sold by

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No. 22, Market street,

TRANSACTIONS OF THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

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